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СВОБОДА SVOBODA

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Announce Plans for Captive Nations Week

JUNE 29, 1961—Captive Nations Week, sponsored by the National Captive Nations Committee in implementation of Public Law 86-90, will be observed this year from Sunday, July 16, through Saturday, July 22. In announcing plans today for the Second Anniversary observance of the Week, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Chairman of the Committee and Professor of Economics at Georgetown University, stated that major themes for this year would be "a firm policy on Berlin and determined opposition to the admission of Red China into the United Nations." A list of additional themes is attached.

In coordination with NCNC, the Assembly of Captive Nations, American Friends of the Captive Nations and other groups, cities throughout the country will join in ceremonies reaffirming the belief that "our freedom will be secured only when men everywhere are free." Mayor Daley in Chicago and Mayor Wagner in New York City, among many others, are sponsoring huge city-wide ceremonies.

Dr. Dobriansky, who originated and authored the Captive Nations Week Resolution, said: "The 1960 observance was so successful that the vehemence and vituperation of Moscow and its puppets exceeded that of Khrushchev's explosion the year before. We intend to surpass last year's successes.

"The Committee is now looking forward to an early Proclamation of the Week by President Kennedy. President Eisenhower proclaimed the Week twice, in 1959 and 1960, and on the basis of President Kennedy's expressed feelings in the past, we expect him to issue the Proclamation soon."

NCNC, which depends on contributions to carry out its year-round program of informing the public on developments behind the Iron Curtain has a growing membership of university presidents, labor leaders, church officials, industry executives, newspaper editors, publishers, and civic, patriotic and ethnic groups. It is headed by a newly elected Board of Directors. In addition to Chairman Dobriansky, the Board consists of: Col. Charles H. Kraus, vice chairman; Col. Daniel E. Boone, executive director; Mrs. Colby Bowden, secretary-treasurer; and John T. Doolittle, assistant secretary. Seventeen Senators and 65 Congressmen comprise the Honorary Committee membership.

Dr. Michael Pap Heads New Institute at John Carroll

Will Direct Study of Soviet-Controlled Empire

CLEVELAND, Ohio,—Prof. Michael Pap of John Carrol University in this city was named Director of the newly-formed Institute of Soviet and East European Studies.

The University's president, Very Rev. H. E. Dunn, S. J. made the announcement about the establishment of the Institute and Dr. Pap's appointment as its head at the opening of the special public conference on ideology of the Soviet Union, Saturday, June 24, 1961.

Participating in the conference "Russia Today—Why, How, What of the Soviet Ideology," were Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki of Marquette University, who delivered a paper on "American Failure to Understand Russian Communism"; Dr. Edward O'Connor of Canissius College, who spoke on "U. S. Policy Toward the Soviet Union;" and Prof. Dinko A. Tomasic of Indiana University, with the paper on "National Communism — Theory and Practice." Approximately 400 faculty members, students and guests took part in the conference.

After the conclusion of the conference, on Saturday evening, a concert of ethnic groups from Eastern Europe was held at the University. The Ukrainian choir "Dumka" under the direction of A. Sadovsky, and Ukrainian dancers appeared on the program of the concert.

In explaining the role which the institute is to play, Father Dunn said that its objective well be "to offer secondary school and college teachers a well-balanced preparation for the teaching of subjects related to the Communist-controlled empire in the field of geography, history, political science, economics, philosophy, modern languages, culture and literature; to collect and to disseminate information about Russian colonial practices; to describe methods of sovietization and conquest; and to study the aspirations of the nations that are striving to regain freedom and independence from communist rule."

The director of the Institute of Soviet and East European studies, Ukrainian-born Dr. Michael S. Pap, is the associate professor of history and political science; counsellor, U. N. International Refugee Organization; and member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

THE WESTERN PRODUCER ON TARAS SHEVCHENKO

SASKATOON, Sask. — In line with the preparation now going on in Canada to stage the largest possible celebration in honor of Taras Shevchenko on his centennial, The Western Producer devoted a full page in its magazine section of May 11, 1961 to the celebration. It was headed, "Ukrainian Canadian Committee Plans Main Event July 8-9 in Winnipeg," and contained a picture of Taras Shevchenko in the center; a story of the recent week-long celebration in Saskatoon (The Weekly, June 24, 1961); an explanatory note on the planned unveiling of the Poet's monument on the legislative grounds in Winnipeg, Man. on July 8; and an article entitled "The Poet and His People in Canada," by Professor George W. Simpson, and written especially for The Western Producer. The paper had asked Prof. Simpson, former head of history department at the University of Saskatchewan and specialist in Slavic cultures, to write "a note about the Shevchenko centennial and at the same time explain the relationship of Canadians with Ukrainian origins to their country and the function of their various organizations."

Prof. Simpson opened his article with the event which took place one hundred years ago in St. Petersburg, namely the death of Taras Shevchenko, and his burial in Ukraine, near the Dnipro River in a high mound which stands to this day.

Fifty Years Ago

The author then gave a general description of Shevchenko celebrations in Canada fifty years ago, when 30-40 people would gather in a larger hall, with the poet's traditional portrait displayed in the most prominent place, to hear a program of songs, poems, folk dances and "a long, flowing address in Ukrainian by a local school teacher or preacher." Prof. Simpson's description remarkably resembles the event which took place a few weeks ago in Montana (The Weekly, June 17, 1961), where the first Ukrainian gathering in that state was in honor of Shevchenko.

The article continued progressively to the year 1961, the centennial of Shevchenko, "when his life and works are being celebrated all across Canada. The largest halls of the cities are being used to accomodate citizens of all origins who wish to see and hear the music, art and literature associated with Shevchenko's name."

Ukrainian Canadian Committee

The author next turned to the Ukrainian organizations,

(See WESTERN, page 3)

MOSLEM REFUGEE COMMITTEE ORGANIZED IN UNITED STATES

Pictured after the Moslem Refugee Conference reception with Dr. Lev Dobriansky (second from left) who delivered the main address, are left to right: Iman Shoreibe, director of Islamic Center, delegate of Islam University Al Ashar in Cairo; Prof. Dobriansky; Prof. Hussein Selim, Director of Arab Information Center in Washington, D.C.; Elise Tsomaia of Georgian National Alliance, Turgut Menemencioglu, Ambassador of Turkey to the U.N.; and Gasip Sultan, Chairman of the Conference.

NEW YORK, June 24, — A group of refugees from the Soviet Union of the Islamic faith appealed to President Kennedy to extend the "Voice of America" broadcasts to their ethnic areas in the Soviet Union.

The appeal adopted at the First Conference of Moslem Refugees in the United States, urged Mr. Kennedy to establish direct contact, through native-language broadcasts, with each of the Islamic peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

The conference, which met at the Carnegie International Center at 345 E. 46th Street, here, further voted to express gratitude to the American people for the religious freedom in this country, under which the adherents of Islam have been able to establish mosques and set up Islamic religious organizations. There are about 1,500 Moslem refugees in this country, mostly in the New York metropolitan area, New Jersey, Detroit and San Francisco.

The message to President Kennedy also charged the Soviet Union with the genocide of North Caucasian Islamic peoples, especially with the total annihilation of the Crimean Tartars. Though the USSR "strives to appear before the world community as the friend and protector of the Asian and African national movements, it has established a tyrannical and despotic regime over our peoples," the appeal declared. The conference participants stressed the psychological and historical significance of the Captive Nations Week Resolution in the struggle against Communism.

The conference was attended by nationals from Azerbaijan, North Caucasus, Idel-Ural, Turkestan and the Crimea. Educational, social and religious topics were discussed. The chairman of the conference was Garip Sultan.

DOBRIANSKY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF MOSLEMS IN USSR

On June 27, 1961 a reception was held by the Moslem Refugee Committee at the Carnegie International Center, at which a number of important diplomatic representatives from the U. N.'s Arab missions, as well as the various American and nationality organizations took part.

Dr. Lev Dobriansky, chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the National Captive Nations Committee, who came especially from Washington, was the principal speaker at the event. He said that over 30 million Moslems in the USSR are suffering national and religious persecutions, inflicted by the Russian Communist masters, in the same measure as the Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Georgians, Armenians and the Baltic peoples. He further said that U. S. government officials, dealing with psychological warfare policies, have failed to comprehend the vital importance of the Moslem peoples in the USSR, while on the other hand, Nikita Khrushchev is making full use of them in using them for propaganda purposes among the Moslem peoples of Asia nad Africa.

Dr. Dobriansky appealed to the newly-organized Moslem Refugee Committee to fully support the Flood Resolution calling for the establishment of a permanent Captive Nations Committee in the House of Representatives, and all other measures which may help in the eventual liberation of the Moslems and all other peoples from the Russian communist yoke.

Ambassador Turgut Menemencioglu, Permanent Representative of Turkey at the U. N., was also one of the speakers at the reception.

Among those attending the reception were Saadat Hassan, Press Chief, Arab States Delegation, who represented the Ambassador of Yemen to the U. N.; Amer Shammout, First Secretary, Jordan Mission to the U. N.; Iman Shoreibe, Director of Islamic Center, Islam University Al Ashar in Cairo; Prof. Hussein Selim, Director of the Arab Information Center in Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Frankie Childers, the U. S. Mission to the U. N. and the USIA; Isaac Patch, Jr., Spencer Williams and Michael Terpak—the American Committee for Liberation; Drogomir Ninoff—Free Europe Committee; Leon Doumbadze — Georgian National Alliance; Constant Mierlak—Byelorussian Association, and others.

In addition to Dr. Dobriansky, other Ukrainian American leaders who took part in the observance were Joseph Lesawyer, President of the Ukrainian National Association; Walter Dushnyck, representing the UCCA; Stephen J. Jarema, chairman of the American Conference for the Liberation of the Non-Russian Nations of the USSR; Walter Klawsnik from the Ukrainian American Veterans, and P. Melnyk of the Ukrainian Peasant Party.

9,000 GATHER IN TORONTO TO MARK UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE AND SHEVCHENKO'S CENTENARY

TORONTO, Ont.—"Despite a chilling breeze and intermittent rain, about 9,000 Canadian and U. S. citizens of Ukrainian origin gathered at Canadian National Exhibition park yesterday to commemorate the centenary of the death of Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko.

"The ceremony which also marked the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian independence at the city of Lviv, on June 30, 1941, had barely started at the bandstand, when rain forced many in the crowd to take refuge in the horticultural building. Others produced raincoats and stayed in their seats."

This is how Toronto morning paper The Globe and Mail of June 26, 1961 led off its four column story headed "9,000 Ukrainians Remember Honored Poet" on the giant rally which took place in Toronto June 25. The picture with the story showed a column of marching young members of the Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM), one of the sponsors of the event.

The activities that day in Toronto included morning services in both Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox churches, the afternoon memorial rally, and a concert program in the evening, reported The Toronto Telegram of June 26.

[The twentieth anniversary of Ukrainian independence mentioned in the reports refers to what is known as the Act of June 30, 1941, when the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) under the late Stepan Bandera decided to reestablish Ukrainian independence proclaimed in Kiev on Jan. 22, 1918. The Act was made public in Lviv, in defiance of German occupational forces, on June 30, 1961, and appointed Yaroslav Stetsko as the head of the government, or Prime Minister. Germans gave an ultimatum demanding the recall of the Act which was not done, however, and within days the OUN leaders were arrested].

Yaroslav Stetsko, who now heads the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations was the main speaker at the Toronto rally. "He told the gathering there could be no compomise with Soviet communism," The Globe and Mail said.

Representing the federal government at the rally was Gordon Churchill, Minister of Veterans Affairs. According to The Globe he said that "the Ukrainian people lighted a flame of freedom, which despite oppression and disaster could not be extinguished. The Ukrainian-Canadian population which has grown to 200,000 in 70 years, has played its full part in the development of this country, in the arts, sciences and public life."

Freedom — Shevchenko's Legacy

"Mr. Churchill added," continues the report in the Toronto newspaper, "the love of freedom, which was Taras Shevchenko's legacy, found free expression in Canada, though at present denied in the Ukraine."

"If the subjugated nations are ever to regain freedom, the democracies must remain strong," The Globe quoted the Cabinet Minister.

Other speakers who addressed the gathering, according to the report, were Mayor Nathan Phillips of Toronto; John Yaremko, provincial secretary and minister of citizenship; Allan Grossman, minister without portfolio; member of Parliament Dr. John Kucherepa, Arthur Maliney, Frederick Stinson, Murray D. Morton, and Paul Helleyer; Andrew Thompson, member of the Provincial Parliament; and City Controller Philip Givens.

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker and Opposition Leader Lester Pearson sent their messages to the gathering.

"Besides the speeches there was a program of music and of works of Taras Shevchenko," ended the story in The Globe and Mail.

The event was also reported by the other two Toronto dailies, The Toronto Telegram, and the Toronto Daily Star.

STUDENTS MEET IN DETROIT: ELECT PRYBYLA TO HEAD SUSTA

The general concensus of opinion seems to be that the Fifth Congress of SUSTA (Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America), which was held in Detroit, Mich. July 1 and 2 was the most productive one, and that it was carried out in the smoothest possible way, according to Konstantyn Savchuk of Jersey City, past president of the Federation.

Mr. Savchuk said that he was speaking for himself, as one who has attended a number of similar undertakings, and repeating the comments made by the delegates and guests to the Congress.

In all, there were 65 delegates who represented all but two of the twenty cities where Ukrainian student associations are active. With the other participants—guests and representatives of various central and local organizations—an estimated 200 persons took part in the Congress and saw the new executive board, headed by Walter Prybyla, Jr., former editor of The Ukrainian Weekly, and now a graduate student at the University of Syracuse, elected to chart the course of the federation of Ukrainian students in the USA for the next two years.

Bohdan Fedoruk presided over the convention whose plenary sessions were held in the newly constructed building on the Wayne State University campus.

He was assisted by Rodion Palazhiy and Ivan Bodnaruk, with Martha Kramarchuk and Maria Zubal in the roles of secretaries, according to Savchuk.

In the first day of the congress, Dr. Bohdan Lonchyna delivered his talk on the responsibilities of students, and Yaroslav Leshko, president of Columbia University Ukrainian Circle, delivered the keynote address on the aims and future projects of SUSTA.

After the presentation of reports, the auditing board declared that its check revealed proper conducting of business by the retiring executive board, and recommended that special mention be granted to Myroslava Pryshlak, retiring treasurer of SUSTA, and that leadership award be presented to Konstantyn Savchuk for his efforts on behalf of the federation as its president.

A grand ball was held on Saturday night for the participants, and on Sunday the sessions resumed with the election of the new executive board being the main portion of that day's agenda.

In an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation, said Savchuk, the following persons were elected unanimously to head SUSTA until the next congress in two year's time:

Walter Prybyla, Jr.—president; six vice presidents, namely Ihor Chuma (organizational), Bohdan Futey (external affairs), Bohdan Fedoruk (cultural affairs), Taras Kharkhalis (educational affairs), Yev-

(See SUSTA, page 3)

Prime Minister Diefenbaker Will Unveil Shevchenko Monument In Winnipeg

Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker

WINNIPEG, Man. — An estimated 100,000 (Canadians and Americans of Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian descent), will take part in ceremonies dedicated to the unveiling of a monument of Taras Shevchenko, Ukrainian bard and freedom fighter, on Sunday, July 9, 1961 in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Marking the 100th anniversary of the Ukrainian bard's death, the ceremonies will begin on Saturday, July 8, 1961 with a Youth Festival. Special scientific and educational conferences in honor of Shevchenko and an exhibition of his works will be held in the city.

On Sunday, July 9, 1961, after Masses in Ukrainian churches, a parade will be formed and will proceed to the front of the Provincial Parliament building for the unveiling ceremonies.

The Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada, will unveil the monument of Shevchenko and will take part in other ceremonial events. A large number of Dominion officials and members of Parliament, as well as provincial officials are expected to take part in the ceremonies.

During the two-day Shevchenko celebration, Winnipeg will be bedecked in Canadian and Ukrainian flags in a festive atmosphere.

UKRAINAN AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES LEAVE FOR WINNIPEG

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Representatives of the Ukrainian National Association and Svoboda left by plane late Thursday afternoon to attend the unveiling ceremonies of Taras Shevchenko's monument, which are to take place on Saturday and Sunday, July 8-9, 1961. They are Joseph Lesawyer, supreme president of the UNA; Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, supreme secretary of the UNA and Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svoboda.

In addition to representing the UNA, Mr. Lesawyer will represent the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and Dr. Padoch will be a spokesman for the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America.

Pillion's Anti-Communist Drive Gains Momentum

WASHINGTON, July 3. — Congressman John R. Pillion has begun a one-man campaign for a world declaration of political and psychological war against communism.

The Buffalo area Republican, in half-page advertisement in The New York Times on Sunday and Monday, July 2 and 3, urged citizens to write President Kennedy and their Congressmen to support a joint resolution proposing this objective, which he introduced in the House of Representatives on June 12, 1961.

The resolution called for "a declaration of war against the 98 Communist parties constituting the International Communist conspiracy." It urged a mobilization of the non-military forces of both the United States and the free world to fight and win the "cold war."

The ad contained coupons which readers were urged to fill out and address to the President and their representatives in Congress asking for support for the Pillion Resolution. The ad was signed by the "Committee for the Pillion Resolution," with D. L. Miller as secretary.

Mr. Miller is in the public relations business and has long been active in patriotic and anti-Communist organizations. Presently he is national director of the All-American Conference to Combat Communism (of which the Ukrainian Congress Committee is a member and wherein its representative, John Duzansky, is one of the vice-chairmen), and editor of Freedom's Facts, published by the All-American Conference.

The Pillion Resolution gained wide publicity through two national broadcasters, Fulton Lewis, Jr. in Washington, and Rev. Carl McIntyre, a radio evangelist of Collingswood, N. J. The response to their broadcasts brought more than 5,000 requests for the text of the resolution. Mr. Pillion is known in Congress as feeling that our nation is "soft" on Communism.

Ukrainian Representatives to Attend Colgate Foreign Policy Conference

NEW YORK. — Two representatives of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and two from the Prolog Research and Publishing Association will attended the five-day Colgate Foreign Policy Conference, sponsored by Colgate University from July 10 to July 14, 1961 in Hamilton, N. Y.

Stephen J. Jarema and Walter Dushnyck, executive director and editor of UCCA publications, respectively, and Dr. Lubomyr O. Ortynsky, executive secretary, and Miss Martha I. Bohachevsky, representing the Prolog organization, will participate in the conference.

The main theme of the 12th annual conference is: "Foreign Policy in the Sixties: A Projection," and will contain informal discussions of the critical issues in foreign affairs with the experts and the policy makers, including State Department spokesman and official representatives of the foreign embassies.

All four Ukrainian participants will serve as consultants of the Round Table discussion of European Affairs: The Strength and Unity of the Western World.

The Colgate Foreign Conference is usually attended by several hundred persons drawn from the U. S. government agencies, foreign embassies, and U. N. missions, as well as labor and educational institutions.

CORRECTION

An error in identification occurred in last week's issue in the caption under the picture of the Ukrainian American Veterans convention. The person receiving the check from Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer of the UNA is Emil Senkow and not Anthony Kutcher. Mr. Senkow accepted the check on behalf of Martin Horby, Welfare Fund Chairman.

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CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK—1961

Captive Nations Week, sponsored by the National Captive Nations Committee (NCNC) in implementation of Public Law 86-90, will be observed this year from Sunday, July 16, through Saturday, July 22, and will mark the third year of this momentous event since the passage of the "Captive Nations Week Resolution" in July, 1959.

The observance of Captive Nations Week throughout the United States this year will have a special meaning and significance. The international crisis, generated and fostered by the Russian communist totalitarians, has assumed great and dangerous proportions and has brought the world to the brink of World War III.

Our concern and solicitude for the captive and enslaved nations of Europe and Asia will certainly serve as a powerful deterrent to Khrushchev's military blusters and adventures, including his latest move to oust the Western powers from West Berlin.

Intent of the Resolution

Two years ago, when the measure was enacted by the U. S. Congress and signed by President Eisenhower, it evoked a veritable barrage of protests and insults by both Khrushchev and his lackeys throughout the communist empire. Few Americans realized then that the "Captive Nations Week Resolution" had touched the weakest spot in the Russian communist edifice: the enslaved non-Russian nations.

The Resolution stated: "It is fitting that we clearly manifest to such people through an appropriate and official means the historic fact that the people of the United States share with them their aspiraions for recovery of their freedom and independence..."

Furthermore, the Resolution stressed the fact that "since 1918 the imperialistic and aggressive policies of Russian communism have resulted in the creation of a vast empire which poses a dire threat to the security of the United States and of all the free peoples of the world." It invites the people of the United States "to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities" and authorizes the President "to issue a similar proclamation each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world..."

All-American Concern

The plight and suffering of the captive nations is thus the concern of the American people as well as of the U. S. Government, and not only of the U.S. nationality groups whose membership springs from the present-day captive countries.

Therefore, the NCNC, in coordination with other American orgnizations, such as the American Friends of the Captive Nations, CACEED (Conference of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent), the ACEN (Assembly of the Captive European Nations) and the American Conference for the Liberation of the Non-Russian Nations in the USSR, is sponsoring joint ceremonies throughout the country, including church services, to reaffirm the beliefs that "our freedom will be secure only when all men everywhere are free." At this writing it is known that Mayor Daley of Chicago is sponsoring a huge city-wide ceremony, and Mayor Wagner of New York is expected to announce the appointment of a prominent American citizen as chairman of the Captive Nations Week celebrations in the New York metropolitan area. Similar celebrations are planned in all major American cities. President Kennedy is expected to issue a special proclamation of the Week. President Eisenhower proclaimed the Week twice, in 1959 and 1960.

Captive Nations Week Themes for 1961

This year's Captive Nations Week ceremonies and observances will provide ample opportunities to air some of the most important themes pertaining to U. S. foreign policy and the problem of the captive nations. These include a firm U. S. stand on Berlin; opposition against Red China's membership in the U. N.; support of the Flood Resolution; the retention and extension of the "Champion of Liberty" stamps series, including the Shevchenko stamp; the expansion and improvement of the "Voice of America" broadcasts to the non-Russian nations of the USSR; the passage of the Pillion Resolution, calling for a declaration of war against the 98 Communist Parties of the world; the creation of a Freedom Academy; development of cold war strategy and apparatus; the activation of the Kerster Amendment to the Mutual Security Act with reference to Cuba and, finally, the creation of an executive agency on the self-determination of the captive nations.

Our Participation in Captive Nations Week

Through its membership in the National Captive Nations Committee, CACEED and the American Conference for the Liberation of the Non-Russian Nations of the USSR, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is taking active part in the celebrations and observances of the Captive Nations Week this year. Therefore, our organizations and communities are expected to take a leading and active part. The UCCA has sent out special circulars to its branches and member organizations, instructing them on their participation in these celebrations. Wherever such a celebration is held, Ukrainian organizations should take part, they should provide choral and musical contributions and make certain that the blue and yellow Ukrainian national flags are among the flags of other captive nations.

In these days of discouragement over our recent setback in Laos and Cuba, and the renewed threat to Berlin, we believe it is more important than ever to remind Khrushchev about the millions of enslaved peoples behind the Iron Curtain who are the allies of freedom.

The continued resistance of the captive nations is a guarantee of eventual triumph and their ultimate liberation. Our observance of Captive Nations Week will be proof that the captive nations are not forgotten and that we will never forget them until they regain their full national freedom and independence.

BOOKS MAKE IDEAL GIFTS. LOOK OVER THE SELECTION IN THE "SVOBODA" BOOK STORE. INQUIRIES BY MAIL ARE WELCOMED.

IRONY AT KUWAIT

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The recent developments in the sheikdom of Kuwait might almost have in them the element of a romance from the Arabian Nights, only in modern form, did they not contain very disturbing possibilities for future trouble. The result has been the production with or without his help of a situation which Nikita Khrushchev can use for his own advantage, if all parties concerned cannot visualize the facts of this case and adjust their course of action to their own practical advantage.

Treaty with Britain

Kuwait is a small sheikdom on the shore of the Persian Gulf between Iraq and Saudi Arabia. It existed with practical independence during the centuries of the Ottoman control of the Arabian Peninsula. Then in modern times when the British were strengthening their position on the road to India, they made a treaty with the sheik who was desirous of maintaining his independence and later did not want to be involved in the political struggle over the German attempt to build a railroad from Berlin to Baghdad and beyond.

Since World War I, the hunt for oil has spread to the region of the Persian Gulf and Iraq. Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait as well as some of the other crucial Sheikdoms on the eastern and southern coast of Arabia have become among the most important oil-producing centers of the world. In fact it has been estimated that Kuwait alone produces forty per cent of all the oil used in Great Britain. As a result, the Sheik who has been practically an absolute sovereign has acquired a fantastic fortune and he has not only banked it for himself but he has greatly developed the state and improved the condition of the population.

Ever since the modern Arab nationalism was developed, the Arabs have consistently dreamed of a unified Arab state that could play its full part in the development of the modern world but the rivalry of the various tribal and other leaders have prevented any definite steps toward unification. At the end of World War I, there was hope that the Hashemite dynasty in Hedjaz could secure this, for the rulers of this dynasty were descendants of Mohammed and so could have some legitimate claim to the position. They were challenged by Ibn Saud, the leader of the Wahabi movement, an ultra-puritanical form of Islam, and he has more or less established his claim to leadership over a large part of the peninsula. On the other hand fortune did not smile on the Hashemites and the Hashemite ruler of Iraq was murdered in the recent revolution led by Colonel Kassim, almost certainly with the support of Communist sympathizers, and the young ruler of Trans-Jordan is at present the only Hashemite of importance. In recent years that dynasty has been quite consistently pro-Western.

Baghdad and Kiev

In addition to this, Baghdad for centuries was the capital of the Arab world. All the traditions of Arab greatness and culture were bound up with Baghdad, the foremost city of Mesopotamis, and this again gave the Iraqi the feeling that they had an inherited claim to greatness regardless of their ruler. It was not until the Mongols set out on their career of conquest that Baghdad, like Kiev, lost its important political signifcance.

On the other hand, Egypt with its Arabic-speaking population and its superior accessibility to Europe has played an important role in Arab affairs. Both before and after the Turkish occupation of Egypt and Arabia, the rulers of Egypt have tried again and again to assert their control over the entire area and they have intensified this since Colonel Nasser led his revolt against the last King of Egypt, set to work to revivify the country and seized the Suez Canal. He became one of the dominant figures in the Arab League, the only source of contact between the newly formed and revived Arab states, and he engaged in constant struggle with the rulers of Baghdad to secure his hegemony.

Promise of Assistance

With the development of Kuwait in mind, the British finally abrogated their old control of Kuwait and gave the Sheik his independence, promising only to help him with arms, if he needed assistance. Within a week Colonel Kassim of Iraq raised again Iraq's claims to the control of Kuwait and designated the Sheik as the "provincial Governor" appointed by Iraq and promised to punish him, if he did not obey the orders of Baghdad. Instead of yielding, the Sheik appealed not only for British arms but also to the other Arab states. Now British troops have landed and a force from Saudi Arabia has also entered the sheikdom to protect it from Iraq, and there has been at least some support for the Sheik from Egypt as the inveterate enemy of Baghdad supremacy, whether under the Hashemites or not.

Russia Familiar With This Situation

This is a situation which the Russians have always known how to exploit. Ivan the Terrible used it to advantage in his crushing of the Tartars at Kazan. The Romanovs used it to tighten their control over the non-Muscovite principalities, when they assumed power after the dying out of the original line of the Rurykovyches. They used it in their advance into the Caucasus. Lenin and Stalin used it to justify to the world their right to wipe out those states which had declared their independence from Russia after the downfall of the tsars and Stalin and now Khrushchev have used it in many cases to deceive the West and cement their control of Eastern Europe.

It makes little difference that Kuwait had drifted into a practical independence from Turkey before the Sheik made a treaty with the British to prevent their return. Col. Kassim's representative argued before the Security Council that the Sheik had originally signed the treaty to cover up his crimes against the Sultan but this did not excuse him from loyalty to a restored Iraq, although any claim to this was really extinguished with his murder of the Hashemite ruler. It seems clear that whether he acted on his own initiative or not, Moscow now can support his claim to the "Kuwait area" as a section that should be in Iraq, if only to show that the other Arab states which have not treated their Communists too kindly can be induced to send military aid to Kuwait and so Moscow will be justified in treating the oposition to Iraq as an attempt of imperialists to put down a really popular movement at liberation. Facts are unnecessary because the position of Iraq is one that can be used to appeal to some of the newly emerging nations which have received impossible boundaries and so their ambitious leaders will be temted to see in the liberation of Kuwait a threat to their domination of unwilling peoples.

The present crisis in Kuwait springs in its seriousness from the Western refusal to realize that when an alien rule, that of the Ottoman Empire as that of the tsar, disappeared, the peoples have a right to seek their alignment and set up their own form of government and are not to be required to maintain the boundaries of the preceding state. That the West believed that they should is shown by their failure to recognize the right of Ukraine and others to independence. The restored Iraq, especially after its repudiation of its dynasty, can least of all appeal to the United Nations with any justice to support it in its efforts to recover Kuwait, but that does not and will not concern Khrushchev.

May Satisfy Khrushchev

The new and projected unity of the Arabs cannot be brought about by the artificial decreeing by the United Nations that it is an attack on Iraq to give Kuwait its liberty. It is not a moral question but a question that will bring in the end satisfaction only to Khrushchev who can later use the same argument for an independent Kurdish state to be carved at will out of Iraq, if Colonel Cassim will not bow to his wishes. It is up to the United Nations to throw out the Iraqi appeal and to admit in due time the Sheikdom of Kuwait to the United Nations as an independent state, if it so desires, or in alliance with whatever Arab state it chooses. That way the United Nations can again hold to its principles which can be sorely tried by its refusal to support any efforts at liberation from the Soviet Union, the master of tyranny and disintegration.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA in Review

A summary of editorials in this week's issues of SVOBODA appears below.

ON HUNGER IN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

The editorial states that side by side with the bombastic statements made by the communist leaders on the accomplishments of the communist world evidence shows that all is not well there. For Red China is importing great quantities of grain from Canada and Australia; experts indicate that three provinces of China are kept from starvation by food parcels sent from the British Colony of Hong Kong; East Germany is depending on food from West Germany; Gomulka in Poland decreed that certain collectivization measures will be taken in order to avert the serious agricultural crisis; and tourists from the West say that even in Moscow there is a shortage of meat.

"Such paradoxical food situation in the modern world was made possible only as the result of the paradoxical situation which developed from the division of the world into the free and enslaved parts. Blaming the drought or the long rainy season for it; or the winds with dust clouds; or the attacks of locusts; or the sabotage activity by the "enemies of the people" in stealing from the collective farms, all that is just a poor set of excuses. The main trouble lies in the communist system which deprived the peasant of his inherited soil... and made him into a soulless robot, a servant of the hated landowner—the communist state."

INDEPENDENCE DAY

"Our times, perhaps more than any other period in history underscores the fact that the Declaration of Independence gives hope to the peoples of the world for the future times. It was as the result of the Declaration of Independence that the United States of America became the freest of the most independent, most powerful and the richest country in the world, and this only enhanced this other side of its value of which the Great Emancipator Abraham Lincoln spoke: that it gives hope to the peoples for all times. It is therefore significant that this hope was expressed by our Taras Shevchenko a few years before Lincoln. For he must have had the Declaration of Independence in mind when he wrote about the just law of Washington, and at same time expressed the hope that the Ukrainian nation would one day too receive its own Washington."

REGARDING THE BERLIN CRISIS

"...Communist rule in Eastern Europe, in the former Tsarist [Russian] empire, and in the whole row of Central European nations was established concomitently with a neglect and weakening of freedom in the countries involved. The Bolshevik historians and statesman gave the name of "civil war" to what was in fact an imperialistic and aggressive war against free lands and nations, in the same way that "liberation" from German enslavement is understood as loss to Russia, and Communistic enslavement of all the present-day, so-called sattelite nations. As a payment for this international legalization, as a payment for the hardening of all these facts, brought about by pressure, deceit, and armed intervention in Eastern and Central Europe, Khrushchev even agrees on token western garrisons in West Berlin and on free roads to Berlin.

"Naturally, having attained legalization of territorial plunder in Europe. Moscow won't be satisfied. Such an international legalization would give the Soviets powerful new moral weapon for further warring..."

ON SHEVCHENKO POSTAGE STAMP

"In the case of the Lesinski Resolution, the issuance of a special stamp with the likeness of Taras Shevchenko, who has become the symbol and the torch of freedom and independence of Ukraine, would not only be the proper way to honor the true Ukrainian "Champion of Liberty," but would also set up an avenue for popularization of his ideas. Since postage stamps, find their way in millions to all the corners of the world good number of people who receive Shevchenko stamp would become interested in this Champion of Liberty, and the nation from which he came. Then the truth about Ukraine, would take a giant step forward.

"That, however, is but one side of the coin. On the other hand, the issuance of a U. S. postage stamp bearing the portrait of Shevchenko would be of no less significance to the Ukrainian people who are in constant struggle for independence under the Moscow communist enslavement."

LABOR'S ATTITUDE

"...The statement of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.—C. I. O. was approved last Tuesday, June 27, in the name of 12,500,000 workers who are united under its trade unions. This statement urges the U. N. to give the President the full powers assigned to him in case of a national emergency and at the same time asks the President to make use of these powers in a most determined effort against Moscow-Communist threats and its imperialism. The workers demand continued nuclear arms testing, take an uncompromising stand on the Berlin problem, oppose trade relations with countries behind the Iron Curtain, especially as regards the sale of machines and strategic materials, and fully uphold President Kennedy in his enlargement of western defenses. This attitude is clear, unconditional, and far from that taken by some of the Communist-infiltrated trade unions of western Europe."

See SVOBODA, pg. 3

WHAT'S A CONVENTION LIKE?

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The 25th Convention of the Ukrainian National Association will take place in New York City in May of 1962. Already there is much talk about this forthcoming milestone in UNA history with rumors about possible candidates for high office flying thick and fast. All of which may seem puzzling to the casual observer, such as the one we conversed with recently.

"The meetings in my branch of the UNA are usually on the dull side," he said, "until this business of electing delegates to the convention comes up. All of a sudden everybody gets interested; members show up who are rarely seen at meetings and there's a lot of talking and even some arguments before nominations are made. After that there's more talk and secret balloting and then results are announced and there's still more talk and arguments. I have seen defeated candidates bitterly disappointed. How come they take it all so seriously? What does it mean to a member to be a delegate? What does a delegate do at a convention? What's a convention like?"

Surprising Results Possible

We told our friends not all branches have meetings such as the one he described. Most of them have orderly meetings because the members know for whom to vote; their candidate is the person who does the most for the branch. But in some branches several persons may try to get elected, deserving and otherwise, and the members may vote for their friends. Unless there are enough neutral members voting for the most deserving candidate, the results may be close and sometime surprising. Naturally, the man who should have won out and did not would be disappointed.

The candidates take the election seriously because being elected a delegate is considered an honor; the members have shown by their votes that they have chosen the one whom they consider the best person to represent the entire group. A delegate should not take his position lightly; as a representative of his branch he has obligations both to the branch and the convention. He is expected to attend all sessions of the convention, perhaps serve on a committee, participate in all voting and discussions, and take notes for his report to the members who elected him. There is nothing to stop him from candidating for a supreme office, which is perhaps the main reason why the whole thing is taken so seriously. The president of the UNA was once a member who attended a convention as a delegate.

Unforgettable Experience

What is a UNA convention like? It is an experience one may class as unforgettable. From the moment one enters the convention hotel to the moment he departs for home he is busy meeting people, attending sessions and side-meetings, listening, talking, voting, taking notes, reading printed material, observing—day after day for a week—having meals, writing cards and letters, sightseeing when time permits—and enjoying every minute of it.

The convention hall, with its 1,000 chairs occupied by delegates and guests, its platform occupied by the chairman, secretary and other persons, its lights and decorations, is a scene of bustling activity, particularly when nominations for office are being made. The delegates find much printed material on their chairs; some of it is kept for reference, but the bulk of it eventually winds up on the floor and the delegates walk on a carpet of election propaganda.

Delegates Are Important

The delegate has a hard week. The sessions start early and end late; sometimes there are night sessions and caucuses. There is extra work if the delegate is in a committee. There are decisions to make as to whom to vote for and every vote is important because there are times when one vote spells victory or defeat. The delegate is important and he knows it. He considers and votes on changes in the by-laws, new forms of insurance, plans for the continued growth and development of the organization. To the delegate the convention is interesting and exciting and he enjoys it. And in 1966 he will want to be a delegate again. What is a convention like? Just ask any member who went to a convention as a delegate!

A VALEDICTORY

By OLEH KOROPEY

Below is the text of the Valedictory delivered during graduation exercises at Bordenstown Military Institute on June 11, 1961 before 1500 spectators by Oleh B. Koropey. Seventeenvyear-old Oleh, son of Dr. Joseph Koropey and Dr. Olga Koropey of Pawtucket, R. I., came to this country with his parents as a displaced person. A few days ago he won the appointment to West Point Military Academy through competitive examination rather than through a Congressman.—ed.

(2)

Lithuanian rule was not very oppressive, however, and Ukrainians lived in a semblance of peace.

During the 16th Century, Poland came to be the strongest power in Eastern Europe and to dominate Ukraine through a harsh feudal system.

Ukrainians hated the loss of their freedom and uprisings boiled throughout the nation. Then a solution occurred to freedom loving patriots. They would move to the uninhabited steppes of the South which fierce Tartars had long cleared of population.

Those brave men who went to live in the steppes are akin to our pioneers. They fished and hunted for their sustenance, and in order to defend themselves from the fierce Mongolian Tartars they formed fighting groups: These men were the first Kozaks.

At this point it may seem that I am claiming all the romance and glory of old Russian history for Ukraine. This is absolutely true. Now it is my chance to see that credit is given to the people who earned it. Russia has conveniently appropriated a great deal of Ukrainian culture and history for itself and I am only setting the record straight.

The Kozaks gradually organized themselves into a single, strong military force. They fought the Tartars on the steppes in vicious cavalry battles; they crossed the Black Sea in their little chaykas and attacked the Turkish cities where Tartars had sold their Ukrainian captives. True, they were fierce, but they were good Christians, loyal patriots and they had a great capacity for laughter and song.

The Kozaks elected an exceptional leader, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, about 1647. This man led them against the powerful might of Poland and was victorious. Ukraine, through the victory of her Kozaks, was free again.

This freedom lasted until 1709 when the war with Russia broke out. Poltava is where the decisive battle was won by strong Russian armies of Peter the Great.

That day was the beginning of Ukrainian slavery to Russia. After the victory of the Russians, Ukraine's defeated Kozaks were herded to the North to build a city in the marshes there. The city still stands; it is Leningrad.

Russian rule in Ukraine was extremely hard on the peasants. There were many bloody uprisings, all put down with an iron hand.

A Glimpse Of Freedom

In 1918 Ukraine had another glimpse of freedom. During the Russian revolution Ukrainians declared their independence and for a period of three years Ukraine enjoyed the gift which is so easily taken for granted here in America.

When Russia tried again to subjugate Ukraine, much blood was spilled. After the regular Ukrainian armies had been defeated, even young students took up arms and there was a vicious slaughter until no one was left to fight.

Since that time Ukrainian patriots have waged guerrilla warfare, constantly harassing the Russians.

During World War II, Ukraine joined happily with Germany to fight Russia, but the Germans proved that they would have no respect for Ukrainian liberty if victorious; consequently Ukraine again went into guerrilla warfare, this time on two fronts, against Russia and also against Germany.

After the war, Ukrainian partisans continued their actions against Russia. They are conducting this warfare to this very day. They die slow deaths in the forest. If captured, they die worse deaths, but they fight on. They want freedom.

Now you can understand the reason for this address. I hope I have shown that not all nations in the world are as fortunate as we are. Some have to fight tooth and claw for a fleeting glimpse of that great God-given blessing, Freedom. Now you can see that it is not a gift which necessarily has to be ours. Perhaps now you will realize that this Freedom can be taken away and that the only way to keep it is to strenghten ourselves morally and physically for the battle which lies ahead.

Remember the quotation and how true it is: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

As we leave the Bordentown Military Institute we leave a part of ourselves behind, but we go forth to enter a new world full of bright new adventures. It should be interesting to see whether the new generation, our generation, is capable of preserving for our children the wonderful gifts which our forefathers have given us. The contest which lies ahead is one which we cannot afford to lose. Our existence depends on our victory.

Speaking to the class of 1961 and for myself, I want to take this opportunity to thank my parents, my teachers, the administration of the Bordentown Military Institute and Dr. Smith for instilling us with the sound principles which we will need for our encounter with life. Now I say Valete, FAREWELL.

THE END

GRADUATES Here & There

Four City College students of Ukrainian descent received commissions as second lieutenants at graduation ceremonies of CCNY's Reserve Officers Training Corps, one of the largest voluntary units in the nation. The four are, from left to right: George Zahalak, Bronx; Hlib Hayuk, Richmond Hill; Wolodar Lysko, Bronx; and George Shuhan, New York.

LUBA WITER

A native of Lviv, Ukraine, and now a resident of Jersey City is 18-year old LUBA WITER, who graduated from James Ferris High School with two gold medals for general proficiency and for highest marks in science. She was also awarded by the State of New Jersey a four year college scholarship, and this fall she will begin her studies at Douglas College Division of Rutgers, The State University in New Brunswick, N. J.

Luba, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Witer, is a member of Branch 287 of the Ukrainian National Association.

RAYMOND KURLAK

Six-and-a-half-footer RAYMOND KURLAK had to turn down a complete basketball scholarship (ap. $1700 a year), to the University of Michigan when he was notified that his West Point appointment came through. Last Wednesday, July 5, Ray reported to the U. S. Military Academy as cadet.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kurlak of Edgeworth, Pa. and a nephew of **The Weekly's** sportswriter Stephen Kurlak who is also an accountant at the home office of the Ukrainian National Assicoation, Raymond Kurlak graduated from Quaker Valley High School in Edgeworth last month. He was a member of the National Honor Society, Student Council, Varsity Club, Key Club, and College Club. He won varsity letters for football and basketball for two and threee years, respectively.

Cadet Kurlak was nominated for appointment to West Point last November, through competitive examinations conducted by his congressman, Robert J. Corbett (R.—Pa).

Commenting on his decision to turn down the basketball

scholarship to a civilian college, Kurlak said, "I did it because I think that West Point has more to offer."

Incidentlly, his cousin, William Kurlak, another nephew of Stephen Kurlak of the UNA, was admitted to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis last year (**The Weekly**, June 4, 1960).

SVOBODA EDITORIALS

CONFUSION IN EVALUATION

• From page two

The innate conservatism of Ukrainians is taken as explanation for the extremes in outlooks on certain things. The case in point is taken to be the attitude of Ukrainians in the Free World to the situation in present-day Ukraine.

On the one hand there is a complete denial that any changes have recently taken place in enslaved Ukraine. The editorial writer feels that this attitude is correct up to a point, because in fact, the country is still being occupied, and the principles of Russian oppression are unchangeable, but one must not ignore constant changes in methods which Moscow employs in its oppression.

The other extreme view, the writer claims, is that it takes the changes in methods to be those of principles. In support of this, the fact that much has changed since the days of Stalin is being used.

"Without any doubt, there are changes taking place in Ukraine, and we should not ignore the progress and development which the Ukrainian nation is gaining under most unfavorable conditions of oppressive occupation... But it does not mean that we should expect from those authorities some evidence of good will...

"We will not be confused in our evaluation and in our attitude toward Ukraine if we distinguish the methods and tactics from the principles and goals." The basic principle of our policy ought to be the independent and sovereign Ukrainian state for the Ukrainian people. Those who are against it we consider to be our mortal enemies.

Application For Admission TO THE Ukrainian Cultural Courses,

U.N.A. ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N. Y.
AUGUST 6 to 30, 1961

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Age ..... Member of U.N.A. Branch .....

• Ability to speak Ukrainian, slight, fair, good •

Enclosing deposit of $.....

(Total Fee for the Courses is $120.00. A deposit of half of this amount is required with Application.)

UKRAINIAN WINS CANADA'S BEST ACTOR AWARD

TORONTO, Ont. — Since 1959 actor Michael Zenon is appearing professionally on the stage, in films and on television of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in this area. But a month ago he became widely known for winning the Best Actor Award portraying the leading role in the Drao Players production of "Rasho-mon" at the annual Dominion Drama Festival.

The New Pathway of June 24 carried an illustrated feature on actor Zenon, the 26-year old Ukrainian who came to Canada after the Second World War, and finished high school here.

According to **The New Pathway** his full name is Michael Ivakh, but professionally he is billed as Michael Zenon. His interest in the legitimate stage began in his native city of Lviv, in Ukraine, where he attended the productions of theatre companies of Volodymyr Blavatsky and Joseph Hirniak.

Coming up with his parents to Canada, he enrolled in high school, and upon graduation entered the Sterndale-Bennett school of drama in Toronto. Having completed the two-year course at that school he studied for a time at Al Sakes Acting Studio, and in 1959 began to act professionally on stage, in films and on television.

In that short space of time Zenon has appeared in five stage plays, four films, in ten production of the television series "Hudson's Bay Company," and in three major productions on CBC television.

For his appearance in the Dominion Drama Festival, where the actor's company represented the Central Ontario region, Zenon received favorable notices in all three Toronto dailies, who agreed with the adjudicators that this year's offerings in the festival were quite mediocre, until the last day, and the brilliant performance of Michael Zenon in "Rasho-mon." The play received a total of five awards, namely the best production award, the best director award, best actor (Michael Zenon), best supporting actor, and the best producer award. There were seven awards in all for which the companies were competing.

Instituted in 1933

The Dominion Drama Festival was instituted in 1933 for the development of professional and amateur acting in Canada. It has taken place annually since that time.

For the purpose of competition, Canada is divided into eight regions, each holding its own festival in March, and

Michael Zenon as Tayomara, with the trophy awarded to him at the Dominion Drama Festival.

sending the winners to the Dominion Festival in May. Honorary president of the festival is the Governor General of Canada, personal representative in the Dominion of the Queen. This year the festival was held in Montreal, and the companies from the following regions participated in it: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, Western Ontario, Eastern Ontario, Central Ontario, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Quebec.

The play "Rasho-mon" is set in Japan of one thousand years ago. A Japanese samurai is killed and his wife ravished. A notorious bandit Tayomara, played by Michael Zenon is captured and tried. During the trial the actual plot develops.

The New Pathway ends the feature, written by "V. L.", with congratulations to the young Ukrainian Canadian actor, and the hope that he would not forget the Ukrainian stage in his work, which really started him on his thespian career.

The future plans of the young Ukrainian actor, according to **The New Pathway**, call for his appearance this fall in the Drao Players production of the play "Six Days into Night." He is than scheduled to direct the film of this play for presentation at the Cannes film festival.

ANNOUNCE ESSAY CONTEST

Zaporozhska Sich Society, Branch 325 of the Ukrainian National Association in Brooklyn, N. Y. announces the **essay contest** for which the prize is a full scholarship, worth $120.00, to the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at **Soyuzivka** from August 6 to 30, 1961. Only UNA members in the USA and Canada may take part in the contest, and the age limits are the same as those for the Courses, or 16 to 22 years of age. The scholarship will be awarded to the author of the best essay entitled, **"Why I Would Like to Attend the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka."** Essays may be written either in English or in Ukrainian. The decision of the judges appointed by the Branch Executive will be final.

Essays, with the name, age, education and address of the contestant must be sent to the Branch Secretary not later than July 15, 1961. The address is: William Chupa, 240 East 6th Street, New York 3, N. Y. The winning essays will be printed in UNA publications, and all essays will be returned to the authors after the contest ends.

Soyuzivka The Ukrainian National Ass'n RESORT

in THE CASKILL MOUNTAINS near KERHONKSON, N. Y.

— presents —

An Evening of Entertainment

with

Natala ANDRUSIW SOPRANO

Ivan KERNYTSKY MASTER OF CEREMONIES

today, July 8, 1961

After the program there will be

DANCING

under the stars to the music of "AMOR" ORCHESTRA
in front of CLUB "VESELKA"
at SOYUZIVKA.

How I Organized New Members For The UNA

By JOHN PETRUNCIO
Secretary, Branch 78 UNA

This applies to the secretaries and organizers that say, "I cannot get any new members for the UNA," and to those who say "I don't know how."

For I, too, thought the same thing. I did not know the first thing about secretarial work, or about organizing.

But to get back to July 1956. The aged secretary, Mr. Michael Shynock suddenly passed away, leaving the dues uncollected, etc. I was approached by the elders to assume the job as secretary, which I did. And I did the job to the best of my ability.

In the early part of 1959, our Supreme Secretary Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch sent out letters to all secretaries announcing a membership drive and asking for 5 new members for Br. 78. It was then that I said that it couldn't be done. Minersville and all of Schuylkill County is designated as a National Distressed Area; I thought that getting new members was impossible.

Then in March of 1959 our Supreme Secretary sent me a second letter which more or less inspired me to at least try first. Taking into consideration what my mother taught me, that **Bez Boha ani do poroha,** I prayed for guidance.

My second step was to do what our late Mr. Dmytro Kapitula used to do. As a small boy, I used to see him go to homes in my neighborhood of McAdoo, in order, as I found out later, to sign up members **do Soyuzu.**

So the secret of getting new members is to do what our late Mr. Kapitula did! Do what our Mr. Popowich and myself are doing! Get yourself a list of names—start with five, pay them a visit, taking along with you the UNA booklet **Facts,** and you are on the road to getting members for the Ukrainian National Association.

In 1959 I had 37 older member in Br. 78 and signed up 27 new ones.

In 1960 I signed up 33 new members.

In 1961, so far I have 20, promising 25.

To go to the 1958 Convention, I had to merge with a larger branch. Today, I have 78 adult members plus 24 children and God willing, I hope to see those that today are saying that it cannot be done.

And what do I get out of it? Well, the knowledge and satisfaction of building up Branch 78, which will serve as a living monument to the pioneer builders who first started to build, but passed on, leaving the unfinished work for the others to follow up.

Is my work done? No! My work just began and I will carry on.

Bees and Honey are Bookseller's Favorites

Myron Surmach in front of one of his beehives. The black dots in the photo are bees which seem harmless swarming all around him.

Honey, the bee-produced sweetener and blood-builder, received another boost in publicity as the Ridgewood, N. J. **Sunday News** carried a feature on Myron Surmach, "the 67-year old bee-raiser [and] articulate advocate of people using more honey and less sugar."

Mr. Surmach, who owns the well-known "Surma" book and music store across the street from St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church on 7th Street in New York, has a home in New Jersey where he keeps his bees. There are sixteen beehives on the grounds, each containing an estimated 50,000 bees.

James P. Roan, who wrote the feature article for **The News** quoted the Ukrainian beekeeper on some points about the product of his bees.

"People should use more honey, it's a wonderful blood-builder," said Surmach.

"Honey is almost all vitamins and minerals," he continued. "It is proved that sugar induces tooth decay. Dark honey is especially healthful."

According to Roan, Mr. Surmach maintains correspondence with scientists and institutions of learning who are interested in bees and honey, in line with their own research.

With Prof. M. H. Haydak, professor of entymology at the University of Minnesota Mr. Surmach exchanges information about royal jelly (a honey product), and about honey. "Another correspondent is Dr. D. C. Jarvis of Barre, Vt. who, according to Surmach, is a strong believer in using a combination of honey and vinegar in a pre-natal diet," reported Roan.

Also, the feature went on, 40 to 50 bees are sent every week by Surmach to Columbia University, "where experiments are being conducted to find out more about anti-histamines; these are sent to the Department of Neurology, College of Physicians and Surgeons."

Beekeeper Surmach filled James Roan with much detailed information about the bees, and conducted him around the grounds with "large numbers of flowers which are a necessity for the bees to manufacture honey," and with beehives scattered at intervals.

As for getting stung, the big problem of anyone not accustomed to bees, Mr. Surmach explained that he gets stung ten to twenty times a day, but according to Roan, he gets a little pleasure out of the pain, and it disappears in a minute.

Four-fold Celebration Held For R. I. Teacher, Poet

At the head table during the testimonial dinner for Prof. Trochim Pasichnyk are, seated: the Rev. Michael Mostensky, at left, pastor of St. Michael's Church, and the Very Rev. Dimitrius D. Leschyshyn of Providence, R.I.; standing, left to right are: Prof. Victor Prychodko; Peter Teper, president of the Bandura Chorus; Prof. Pasichnyk; John Kokolski, the toastmaster; and Prof. Z. Iwashyshyn.

WOONSOCKET, R. I. —Testimonial dinner for Prof. Trochim Pasichnyk, was held June 18 in the parish hall of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church here.

John Kokolski, member of the Supreme Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association acted as master of ceremonies for the dinner which was sponsored by the "Bandura" Male Chorus. Prof. Pasichnyk is the singing group's conductor.

The Woonsocket Call of June 19, 1961 reports that speakers at the banquet "lauded the guest of honor for his contributions to the parish activities." In addition to his duties as music director, Professor Pasichnyk heads the parish school and religious education program and teaches adult classes in the Ukrainian language.

There were four reasons for honoring Mr. Pasichnyk, according to Prof. Victor Prychodko of New York, who was one of the speakers and head table guest. This year marks the decade of his association with the Woonsocket parish; fortieth anniversary of his work in the field of pedagogy; his sixty-fifth birthday; and the completion of his epic poem **Petro Hordienko** — a work of seven books.

Greetings to Prof. Pasichnyk were sent by Gov. John A. Notte, Jr. of Rhode Island, and read by State Representative Orist D. Chaharyn. Also Senator C. de-B. Pell (D—R.I.) sent his greetings from Washington.

There were some 300 parishioners and friends at the celebration, reports **The Call.** The Bandura Chorus cang two songs, and Mrs. Katherine Petriw read one of Trochim Pasichnyk's original poems. There was dancing following the dinner.

Western Producer Writes

• From Page One

which since 1940 are united in the Ukrainian Canadian Committee (U.C.C.) with its center in Winnipeg. He explained about the establishment of UCC to assist Canada in the war effort, and mentioned its excellent service to the Ukrainian refugees after the war. As part of its effort to foster Ukrainian culture, said Prof. Simpson, "the committee has taken the initiative to organize the most extensive celebration of the poet ever carried out in Canada."

To distinguish between the UCC and the splinter group of Ukrainians following the communistic line, the author described the establishment by them of the Association of United Ukrainians.

Splinter Group Of Leftists

"This name," he wrote, "has given rise to considerable confusion and conceals the fact that they are leftist and are definitely not united with the overwhelming majority of Ukrainians. The Association of United Ukrainians toots when the word comes from Moscow and this year Moscow too celebrates Shevchenko. Hence the association is organizing its own celebration in Canada, for its own purpose."

Turning back to the centennial, Prof. Simpson wrote in his article for **The Producer** that Canada is joined in the celebration, for Shevchenko is such countries as Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, Italy, Brazil, Argentina, and Australia.

He wrote that the Poet's works have been translated into over 30 languages, and said that all Slav countries in the world are participators in the celebration for Shevchenko is undoubtedly one of the greatest among Slav poets.

Resembled Shelley

Prof. George Simpson ended his article with the comment on the Poet's greatness, and wrote, "but the greatness of Shevchenko's poetry will never be appreciated in Canada generally until there is available a collection of his best poems well edited and well translated. Only then will Shevchenko truly emerge in Canada and take his rightful place along with Burns, Byron and Shelley whom he most resembless."

SUSTA Congress

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hen Lashchyk (press), Zenon Holubets (secondary school student affairs), Larysa Hanushchak (Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund); Mary Prybyla was elected as the general secretary of SUSTA; and Yaroslav Kravs its treasurer.

To head the committees of the federation in the new executive board the convention chose Yuriy Savchak—organizational; Oleh Poslushny—external affairs; Nadia Zahorodna—cultural affairs; Luba Kupchyk— educational affairs; Ihor Ivanytsky — secondary school students; and Tania Matiyciv—USCF.

Konstantyn Savchuk, Myroslava Pryshlak and Ivan Vivchar were elected to the auditing board, while Stephen Chemych, Yuriy Halushchynsky and Bohdan Fedoruk make up the tribunal.

The new Executive Board met for its first meeting following the congress, said Mr. Savchuk. He also mentioned that a display of SUSTA publications was on view during the congress.

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СУХА
Вісті Союзу Українських Хорів в Америці

ВІД УПРАВИ СУХА

Випускаючи цю першу сторінку, присвячену хорово-музичним справам, за якою, як сподіваємося, появляться і чергові, Управа Союзу Українських Хорів Америки на цьому місці висловлює свою подяку Редакції „Свободи" за її прихильне ставлення та готовість час від часу віддавати сторінку свого часопису нашій організації та її діяльності.

Надіємося, що ці сторінки СУХА зацікавлять не тільки членів українських хорів та любителів музики, але найдуть відгук і серед широкого громадянства, розгортаючи показ дійсности нашого хорового мистецтва в Америці й Канаді, вказуючи на його світлі сторони, як і недоліки та намагаючися це наше хорове мистецтво піднести на вищий рівень. Не сумніваємося, що ці сторінки СУХА та хорово - музичні справи обговорювані на її шпальтах, допоможуть зрозуміти важливість українського музичного мистецтва взагалі, а хорового зокрема, в культурному житті нашого народу на сьогодні та запевнити йому в нім відповідне місце.

Антін Рудницький

МИСТЕЦЬКІ ІДЕАЛИ СУХА

Недавно автор цих рядків уперше зустрівся й познайомився з диригентом одного відомого українського хору в Америці. Скоро гутірка зійшла, очевидно, на хорові справи. Цікавлюся репертуаром — і дивуюся, коли мій новий знайомий називає низку маловартісних творів, які його хор чи-то виконував, чи вивчає. Запитую:

„Навіщо витрачаєте час на щось другорядне, слабе, коли в нашій хоровій літературі є чимало добрих, вартісних творів, особливо наших передових сучасних композиторів?!"

У відповідь чую:

„Ні, те, що співаємо, якраз те, що подобається й хористам, і Управі товариства, і публіці — отже, пощо шукати чогось нового, невідомого?!"

Не даю за виграну й стараюся переконати свого співбесідника:

„Невже не вважаєте, що артисти, диригенти чи солісти, мають обов'язок знайомити публіку з новими досягненями нашої музики, привчати її до нових форм і засобів виразу ,впливати на її смак і його перевиховувати? А чи Ви самі знаєте нашу сучасну хорову літературу? Маю чимало творів у своїй бібліотеці — охоче покажу, переграю, переглянемо"...

Та по обличчі мого співбесідника бачу, що така пропозиція — познайомитися з новими хоровими творами й новими композиторами, його зовсім не цікавить. Отже, гутірка на тему репертуару вривається й переходить на погоду... Так і розстаємося — з нічим.

Переглядаю програми недавніх Ювілейних Шевченківських концертів, які відбулися у великих містах, у найбільших скупченнях нашої еміграції. Спостерігаю, що майже скрізь, поруч хорових творів Лисенка чи Стеценка, є й твори цілком перестарілі та слабі або твори сумнівної вартости, дармащо інколи й професійних, сучасних музик (на цьому місці, до речі, слід підкреслити, що поняття сучасности й професійности не завжди однозначне з поняттям мистецької вартости твору!).

Як в першому, так і в другому наведеному випадку справа репертуару хорів — найбільш болюча. Вона нерозривно зв'язана з особою мистецького керівника хору, який — єдиний — повинен відповідати за вибір репертуару і мати відповідний авторитет, щоб переконати управу й хористів у власне такому рішенні — інколи навіть не рахуючися з їх хвилевим невдоволенням.

Хорова ділянка була, спільно з сольовою піснею, не тільки першою, що започаткувала розвиток української т. зв. оригінальної, чи „штучної" музики (Kunstmusik, Art-Music), себто музики відомого авторства, але ще донедавна, до двадцятих років нашого століття, вона була у нас майже єдиним виявом музикування — тому, що не було ані відповідних інструментальних творів, ані виконавців, солістів-інструменталістів чи оркестр. Але хори були скрізь, і в більших містах, і в малих, провінціяльних. Не тільки їх члени були аматорами, але в більшій чи меншій мірі були ними й керівники хорів. Їхня т.зв. музична освіта була, звичайно, зовсім поверхова: знання нот, уміння сяк-так визнаватися в ритмі, доволі доброго слуху та деякого хисту жестикуляції руками, вродженого чи засвоєного вистачало, щоб стати хоровим диригентом. Для хорового репертуару тих часів, що майже виключно складався з доволі легких обробок народних пісень, згадані прикмети були достатніми. (Траплялися, очевидно, і хорові диригенти з справжнім хистом, — як Лисенко, Остап Нижанківський чи, найкращий серед них, Кошиць — і тоді видно було різницю!).

Але те, чого вистачало тоді, далеко не досить тепер. За останніх сорок років розвиток української музики пішов вперед велетенськими кроками, і все обличчя нашої музики цілковито змінилося. Доба музичного професіоналізму, започаткована Лисенком, яка на протязі його життя — поволі, дуже поволі! — пробивалася крізь гущу всепанівної аматорщини, нарешті завоювала нашу музику, як в творчій, так і у виконавчій ділянці. Число українських сучасних профсійних композиторів доходить до двох сот і є й свої симфонічні та оперові диригенти, віртуози-інструменталісти і т.д. Не дивниця, що вимоги до всього, що стосується музики взагалі, а зокрема української, основно змінилися. Нові течії в музиці — також і в нашій — поставили виконавців перед новими завданнями, і хоровий диригент вже не може заслужити на цю назву ані граціозним вимахуванням рук, ані посвідкою про закінчення того чи іншого курсу чи школи — якщо в нього нема широкої й всебічної музичної освіти, непересічної загальної інтеліґенції й ерудиції, безсумнівного, яскравого диригентського таланту та глибокого музичного й мистецького смаку. Тільки тоді він зуміє розрізнити добрий твір від слабого, вартісний від безвартісного.

Очевидно, справи музичних чи взагалі мистецьких вартостей не можна рішати так, як рішаються математичні проблеми, себто шляхом формул, які правильно застосовані, приводять тільки до одної вірної розв'язки. Оцінка мистецьких вартостей іде шляхом пристосування критерій відвічних законів естетики, рівноваги форми шляхетности виразу, щирости змісту, досконалости технічних засобів, тонкости мистецького смаку. Музика-мистець, якого талант, освіта, досвід і інтуїція все це сполучує й охоплює, має й цей дар: визначати якість музичного твору.

Ідеалом Союзу Українських Хорів Америки, організації, яка вперше в історії української музики й культури поставила своїм завданням об'єднати українські хори — покищо на цьому континенті — є налагодити справу репертуару українських хорів так, щоб вже був скрізь справжній мистецький рівень, бо тільки тоді він служитиме розвиткові української музичної культури. А тому, що, як сказано, справа високоякісного хорового репертуару нерозривно зв'язана з високомистецьким керівництвом хорів, то й розв'язка цієї справи постійно лежатиме на серці СУХА, як ідеальна мета, до якої треба прагнути.

Як знайти одну чи другу розв'язку (на ділі це не дві проблеми, а тільки одна) — це окрема тема для окремих статтей та дискусій.

Є ще один ідеал: об'єднати всіх членів усіх українських хорів в один великий, дружелюбний гурт, зв'язаний одним спільним бажанням: засобами хорового співу якнайкраще прислужитися рідній музиці й її розвиткові.

Що такого фактичного об'єднання й спільноти нема, про це свідчать приклади. От, в одному з найбільших американських міст, при нагоді Шевченківського Ювілейного концерту, таки не вдалося об'єднати місцеві „розсварені" хори, і вони виступали окремо. А ось другий характеристичний випадок, про який довідуюся з зовсім достовірного джерела. Хтось, відвідуючи своїх знайомих, бачить в них чималий збір українських платівок, але не знаходить серед них платівок одного відомого українського хору. Звертає на це увагу господарів — і на це чує у відповідь: „Що? Платівки хору Ікс? Та ж в нашому домі про цей хор невільно голосно й згадати!" Виявилось, що й господарі, і їх дорослі діти були членами іншого відомого українського хору!

І смішно, і сумно, коли „конкуренційні" симпатії чи антипатії доходять до таких меж. Любов до рідної пісні й до хорового співу мусить усіх співаків-хористів включити в одне русло. Добитися реалізації цього — одне з ідеальних завдань СУХА.

НАШІ СПРАВИ НА СЬОГОДНІ

ЧИ РОЗУМІЄМО НАШІ ЗАВДАННЯ?

Дня 17 жовтня 1960 минув рік від заснування Союзу Українських Хорів в Америці.

Вже з перспективи цього короткого часу поробила Управа СУХА деякі завваження, якими хоче поділитися з Шановними Членами, тому, що їхнє вияснення матиме рішальне значення для майбутньої праці Товариства.

Перше завваження, здавалося б на перший погляд обсурдне, але на жаль правдиве: це майже цілковите незрозуміння мети і завдань та необхідности існування СУХА, як поодинокими співаками, так і членами Управ Хорів, включно з їхніми мистецькими керівниками.

Зі сторони нашого членства може впасти закид, що Управа СУХА поставила цю тезу дуже однобічно і песимістично, що вона зовсім не обоснована та що врешті ціла справа не є така трагічна, як це Управа СУХА представляє.

Тому, що ми уважаємо цю справу за підставову і основну без вияснення якої не бачимо дальшого майбутнього СУХА, постараємося розглянути її тверезо і спокійно, на основі даних, які ми зібрали протягом року нашого існування.

Поперше, мусимо беззастережно ствердити, що ані на рідних землях, ані поза Україною, під час перебування в таборах, як теж в країнах нового нашого поселення наші співаки, чи хори, ніколи не були об'єднані, ніколи не мали своєї надрядної — центральної організації і що заснування Союзу Українських Хорів в Америці, як централі поодиноких хорів, що має в першу чергу дбати про мистецький рівень нашого хорового співу, добір репертуару і врешті про дружню співпрацю між поодинокими хорами при влаштуванні спільних виступів, конкурсів та фестивалів — це епохальна подія, яка трапилася вперше в історії українського хорового мистецтва.

Дуже часто читаємо у нашій щоденній пресі про різного роду з'їзди: територіяльного характеру. — (Перемишляків, Тернопільців, Городенщини), далі професіонального характеру: З'їзди лікарів, інженерів, дальше З'їзди СУМА, Пласту, З'їзди Українців Америки і Канади і т. д., але ніколи, ані в рідному краю, ані на еміґрації ми не чули про будь-який з'їзд співаків. Маємо тут на думці не виступи збірних хорів, які до речі є у нас найбільшою рідкістю, але з'їзд, що занявся б підставовими, так би мовити, ідеологічними справами організації, програми праці і репертуару нашого хорового мистецтва.

На терені Америки і Канади є безліч різних українських хорів, світських і церковних. Ці хори, залежно від обставин, є на різному мистецькому рівні, вони зорганізовані самостійно, на власних статутах, або при церквах, чи інших товариствах, але всі вони існують самі для себе, не маючи між собою жадного зв'язку, а дуже часто навіть ведуть політику цілковитого відокремлення.

Ці хори здебільша не мають музичної бібліотеки, усе, що вони співають, це різного роду відписи, переписи і перебірки з оригіналів, за які тепер уже дуже тяжко — а деякі є вже білими круками. В більшості випадків ці відписи є повні помилок, поправок і перекручень, так що деякі з них інколи мало подібні до оригіналу.

Мистецькими керівниками є переважно люди доброї волі, великі ентузіясти української пісні, але здебільша без належної музичної освіти, що дуже відбивається на доборі репертуару і мистецькому рівні хору.

Дуже мало хорів влаштовує програмові концерти, а виступи хорів є головно в академіях і народних святкуваннях, де після традиційного вже у нас звичаю, можна співати „все, що тільки є під рукою, і на що не треба багато проб". Це може завважити кожний, хто слідкує за дописами у нашій пресі.

Програми наших церковних хорів теж дуже сорокаті, часто-густо з творами не-українських, а то й московських композиторів і то під час наших репрезентативних Богослужень, присвячених головно для чужинців.

Наше громадянство, а теж і ми самі, співаки, в більшості не трактуємо поважно нашої праці. Багато з-поміж нас вважає спів лише як приємну розвагу і не здає собі справи, яку велику пропаґанду для українського імени й української культури можна зробити, поставивши наше хорове мистецтво на належній висоті.

Ще недавно уважало наше громадянство спорт, а головно копаний м'яч, як діточу іграшку, і не раз можна було почути думку поважних громадян: „хіба ж випадає вам — старшому громадянинові — бавитися з дітьми бальоном?"

Нині, завдяки послідовній пресовій кампанії, ці погляди на спорт цілковито змінилися, але на жаль не змінилися погляди на важливість хорового мистецтва, бо в цьому напрямі у нашій пресі майже нічого не пишеться, ми не маємо досі свого журналу, ми не ведемо жадної пропаґанди.

Ось перегляд нашої пересічної Академії: Виступ двох бесідників і трьох відчитувачів різних проклямацій, привітів і резолюцій, відкриття і закінчення. Заля акустично найгірша, але зате найдешевша. Для бесідників приготовано столик, голосники і карафку з водою. Має виступати теж — обов'язково хор. Сцена мала, місця для хору обмаль, частина хору закрита кулісами, підвищення немає, фортепіано, чи пак піяніно, зовсім розстроєне, декілька клявішів не грає, а до того піяніно в куті на землі, бо на сцені нема місця. Це для впорядчиків свята і для публіки не важно! Бесідники, які свято приобіцяли говорити не більш 15-ти хвилин, розговорилися, говорять по годині і забрали ввесь час.

Врешті, близько півночі, виступ хору, очевидно. Хор обов'язково мусить виступити при кінці програми. З'являється пан комітетовий з такою менш-більш пропозицією: „Панове, вже пізно, ми мусимо залишити залю. В програмі хору є аж три пісні. Може б так скористати і заспівали тільки одну тай на кінець гримнули добре гимн — це буде досить!

Скаже хтось: „це випадок з глухої провінції". Та, на жаль, ні! З метрополії світу, з Ню Йорку! Скажете: „це зробили якісь затуркані люди" Ні! Провідники народу, в центрі українського життя в Америці.

Спитайте: „Чому це так?" а відповідь: Це тільки наша вина, бо ми ніколи не зареаґували гідно і поважно на таку поведінку, ми не зробили нічого, щоб нашу працю належно зрозуміли і пошанували, щоб хор не був „тільки для забави чи розваги".

Це стан, у якому находиться наше хорове мистецтво нині, а час працює проти нас. Коли залишимо його так на далі, самопас, без належної організації і контролі, надії на майбутнє не рожеві.

Цей стан є добре відомий кожному з нас і здавалося, що заснування СУХА наша співоча братія прийме з ентузіязмом і доложить усіх старань, щоб Товариство це якнайскоріше розбудувати, та заповнити ту прогалину, яка у нас, на цьому полі, досі існує. (Союз німецьких хорів обходив перед кількома роками своє 100-річчя,, а Союз польських хорів своє 70-ти річчя!)

А яка є дійсність?

На наші заклики в пресі і на наші листи та бюлетені, нині, після одного року існування, ми маємо всього 4 (чотири) активних члени, а то хори: „Дніпро" в Клівленді, „Думка" в Ню Йорку, „Кобзар" в Филаделфії, і „Трембіта" в Нюарку.

Це ті члени, що прислали свої вкладки і звіти з діяльности і вдержують з Управою СУХА безпосередній зв'язок.

А де є решта наших хорів? Невже ж це правдива картина, наша справжня дійсність?

ПРАЦЯ І ПЛЯНИ УПРАВИ СУХА

Управа СУХА відбула протягом року сім (7) засідань, на яких крім біжучих справ, як друк статутів, анкетних листків, оголошень, бюлетенів та уложення програми на Шевченківські святкування і т. д., займалася головно справою, як зорганізувати співаків і в який спосіб зрушити з місця цю незрозумілу і каригідну байдужність.

Управа СУХА уложила такий плян:

1. Розпочати від основ цю будівлю шляхом видавання періодичного журналу. Тому, що фінанси Т-ва на це ще не дозволяють, рішено покищо видавати час від часу одну сторінку у „Свободі", на що редакція „Свободи" дуже радо погодилася.

Для цієї цілі покликала Управа СУХА редакційну колеґію в складі: Д-р Антін Рудницький, мистецький керівник СУХА, як головний редактор, і пп. інж. Ярослав Гузар, Леонтій Крушельницький та Мирослав Кулинич, як члени Колеґії. Рішено попросити до співпраці також і інших музик в Америці, Канаді і в інших країнах нашого поселення.

У вище згаданій сторінці „Свободи" будуть поміщені крім ідеологічних статтей, теж і дописи та хроніка поодиноких членів-хорів.

Тому Ред. Колеґія просить усіх членів (хори) надсилати дані про діяльність хору, сходини, співанки, виступи, репертуари і т. д. правильно кожного місяця, найдалі до 15-го дня, щоб Ред. Колеґія мала час оформити сторінку.

Відомості переслані після 15-го, будуть друковані в наступному числі.

2. Управа СУХА здає собі справу з цього, що Управи поодиноких хорів є перетяжені працею у зв'язку з веденням хорів і тому не мають можливости присвятити більше часу, потрібного для постійного зв'язку з СУХА.

Щоб цьому запобігти, Управа СУХА рішила установити зв'язкових при кожному хорі. Їх іменують Управи поодиноких хорів і повідомлять про це СУХА.

Ми просимо подати нам: Ім'я і прізвище, докладну адресу і число телефону зв'язкового найдалі до двох тижнів від одержання цього бюлетеню.

Обов'язки зв'язкового.

а) Зв'язковий буде одержувати усі обіжники, бюлетені і письма із СУХА, реферувати їх на засіданнях своєї Управи і повідомляти про їхній зміст теж членство хору, щоб в цей спосіб зацікавити і активізувати усіх співаків.

б) Зв'язковий подбає про те, щоб Управа хору виконала постанови СУХА в назначених реченцях, як теж, щоб переслала належну вкладку і звіти до СУХА.

в) Зв'язковий веде переписку із СУХА та інформує СУХА про існування в його окрузі інших хорів, які треба було б втягнути до СУХА.

Тому, що в часі одержання цього бюлетеню, немає ще назначених зв'язкових, Управа СУХА просить Управи Хорів прочитати і передискутувати цей бюлетень на своїм засіданні, а також перед збором усього членства хору.

3. Упорядкування членських вкладок. Кожний з нас співаків здає собі справу з цього, що без відповідної фінансової бази існування СУХА є неможливе.

Починаючи працю від основ, де багато проблем треба щойно вияснити, передискутувати й узгіднити, Управа СУХА уважає це можливим тільки у безпосередніх зустрічах делеґатів СУХА з членами поодиноких хорів.

Однорічний наш досвід показав, що письмами чи бюлетенями цього осягнути нам не вдалося, бо багато наших членів на ці письма зовсім не відгукнулися.

Тому, що віддаль між поодинокими членами є велика і на оплати подорожі делеґата є потрібні досить поважні суми, дальше видавання періодичного журналу, видавництво нот та організування фестивалів і конкурсів є теж пов'язані з видатками, аж доки вони не будуть самовистарчальні, Управа СУХА уважає цю справу (фінансова база Т-ва), як одну з найважніших, від якої залежатиме існування нашого Т-ва.

Не маємо жадних виглядів на те, щоб ми могли знайти спонзора-добродія і тому ця справа спочиває виключно на плечах-„кишенях" нас співаків, якщо нам залежить на вдержані нашої централі.

Статут, затверджений Установчими Зборами, цю справу устійнив, а висота вкладки $2.00 (два доляри) на рік від члена, це на наші обставини в Америці дійсно низько смішна квота (4¢ на тиждень)!

Управа СУХА просить наших членів виконати постанову статуту відносно переслання вкладок до Централі.

Крім річної вкладки від поодиноких членів-співаків, статут передбачає теж 5% чистого доходу з імпрез, як вкладку від хору, яку належить теж своєчасно переслати до Централі.

„ІСТОРІЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МУЗИКИ" д-ра АНТОНА РУДНИЦЬКОГО

Управа СУХА з великою приємністю повідомляє всіх своїх членів про те, що д-р Антін Рудницький, мистецький керівник СУХА, та, як відомо, один з сучасних передових українських музик, закінчив працю над книжкою „Українська музика — історично-критичний огляд".

Ця цінна книжка, першої ваги для кожного, хто цікавиться справами української музики, зможе вийти друком тільки після зібрання достатньої кількости передплат. Тому Управа СУХА просить всіх членів хорів й усіх любителів української музики замовити цю книжку, надсилаючи передплату у висоті $7.50 (чек або „моні-ордер" виставляти на: "Ukrainska Muzyka" на адресу: Philadelphia Self Reliance Federal Credit Union, 813 N. Franklin Street, Philadelphia 23, Pa. Адміністрацією збірки передплат займається Управа Хору „Кобзар" у Филаделфії.

ЗАКЛИК!

Управа СУХА просить усі хори в Америці, так світські як і церковні, що ще досі не є членами СУХА — вписатися в члени. В цій справі просимо повідомити Управу СУХА письмом, на що Управа вишле відпис статуту, анкетний листок, як теж в разі потреби свого делеґата.

Уважаємо, що обв'язком кожного українського хору є стати членом Союзу Українських Хорів в Америці.

Листи просимо висилати на адресу:

Ukrainian Choral Societies of America, 140-142 Second Avenue, New York City, N.Y.

З ДІЯЛЬНОСТИ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ ХОРІВ У ЗДА

Українські хори віддають шану Шевченкові

У ювілейних концертах з нагоди 100-ліття смерти Тараса Шевченка, які відбуваються в українських громадах в Америці, очевидно виступи хорів у творах до слів Поета займають у програмах головне місце. Нижче подаємо репертуар цих виступів наших репрезентаційних хорів у порядку реченців виступів:

Отже, хор „Думка" (Ню Йорк), диригент І. Задорожний, у Шевченківському концерті в Нюарку 12-го березня виконав Вербицького „Заповіт", Січинського „Лічу в неволі", Кудрика „Вибір гетьмана", Лисенка „Хор бранців" та Воробкевича „Огні горять". Цю саму програму „Думка" повторила 26-го березня в Джерзі Сити. 19-го березня „Думка" виступала в ювілейному Шевченківському концерті в Ню Йорку, виконуючи з оркестрою Вербицького „Заповіт", Січинського „Лічу в неволі", Углицького „Б'ють пороги".

Цього ж дня Об'єднані хори в Клівленді, під диригентурою Ярослава Барнича, виконали з оркестрою Вербицького „Заповіт" та Лисенка „Б'ють пороги". Чоловічий хор „Дніпро", який не ввійшов у склад Об'єднаних хорів, виконав під диригентурою О. Садовського „Вибір гетьмана" Кудрика.

19-го березня відбувся також ювілейний концерт у Дітройті, в якому „Трембіта" (диригент Кирило Цепента) виконав Стеценка „Сонцем нам Твоя пісня засяла" та Людкевича „Молитву" (з „Кавказу"). Жіночий хор виконав Лиська „Ой, сивая зозуленька" та Воробкевича „Тече вода".

25-го березня в ювілейному Шевченківському концерті в Филаделфії Об'єднані хори, якими диригував д-р Антін Рудницький, виконали з оркестрою Лисенка кантати: „Радуйся, ниво" та „Б'ють пороги" і Рудницького „Ой, ізійди, зійди ти зіронько вечірняя" (перше виконання) — найулюбленіша пісня Шевченка. Ці самі твори з додатком Січинського „Лічу в неволі", чи пак Людкевича „Молитви" филаделфійський „Кобзар" виконав в квітні в Шевченківських концертах у Пітсбурґу та Ню Бронсвіку.

26-го березня в Шикаґо чол. хор „Сурма" спільно з хором 22-го Відділу Союзу Українок Америки, під проводом Юрія Яримовича, виконав Вербицького „Заповіт", Гнатишина „Садок вишневий" та „За байраком байрак" і Людкевича „Косар". Хор „Сурма" виступав теж із поширеною програмою в ювілейному концерті в Мілвокі.

Ню Йорк — „Думка"

Про працю нашого хору в сезоні 1960-61 р. громадянство мало нагоду довідатися з численних статтей, рецензій та нотаток у багатьох українських виданнях. Появилося кілька рецензій на Ювілейний Альманах ,Невмируща пісня'. Кожний з рецензентів, хоч під іншим кутом розглянув вартість цього видання, дав йому високу оцінку. Теж про концерт „Думки" в Дітройті 10-го грудня 1960 р. було кілька згадок і фахова рецензія п. В. Витвицького, поміщена в дітройтському часописі.

Кожному хорові дуже важко одержати об'єктивну фахову музичну критику. На жаль, ця справа не налагоджена у наших виданнях як слід. Рецензії появляються звичайно з великим спізненням і не все писані компетентними людьми.

Перед „Думкою" стояло важке завдання виповнити музичну частину Ювілейних Шевченківських академій в кількох осередках. Програму цих академій довелось пристосувати до різних спроможностей окремих осередків.

Найвеличніша програма відбулася в Ню Йорку. Тут 19-го березня в Карнеґі Голл „Думка" виступила з повним складом симфонічної оркестри. Виконані були мішаним хором з оркестрою під диригентурою І. Задорожного, крім українського й американського гимнів, такі точки: „Заповіт" М. Вербицького, „Лічу в неволі" Д. Січинського, „Б'ють пороги" П. Печеніги- Углицького. Сама оркестра виконала симфонічну поему П. Печеніги-Углицького на тему „Гайдамаки" — Україна.

В Нюарку 12-го березня, в Джерзі Сити 26-го березня програма була дещо змінена. Замість кантати „Б'ють пороги" і симфонічної поеми „Україна", мішаний хор виконав кантату Б. Кудрика „Вибір гетьмана", а чоловічий М. Лисенка „Хор бранців" і І. Воробкевича „Огні горять".

Усі твори були виконані з фортепіяновим супроводом. Окрім хорувиступали солісти-співаки п-ні М. Лисогір і О. Стецура.

Нюарк, Н. Дж. — „Трембіта"

Чоловічий хор „Трембіта" часто переживає „кризи" з приводу змін диригентів. Від організаційного та мистецького хисту цих диригентів залежав у великій мірі ріст хору. В початках існування (1950-1951) цей хор вибився був на одно з перших місць серед українських хорів на терені ЗДА. Внаслідок вдалих виступів не лише в Нюарку, але й в околиці на різного роду імпрезах, він тішився великою популярністю та пошаною серед місцевого громадянства, яке, вважаючи конечністю існування такого хору в Нюарку, інтересувалось його складом і працею. Хор був чисельний, і при тому добором голосів представляв зорганізовану, активну одиницю в нашому громадському житті в Нюарку. Опісля прийшли зміни в особах не лише диригентів, але також співаків, на місця яких являлись не завжди добрі одиниці. Та й вони не загрівали довго місця в хорі. Це відбивалось і на мистецькому рівні.

Такий стан тривав довго, а доказом частих змін можуть бути світлини з кількох років. Хоч короткий, але був і такий період, коли при співучасті товариства (статутовім) „Трембіта" постав міцний хор з добірними голосами, що осягнув високий мистецький рівень і створив гарну мистецьку атмосферу в Нюарку. Врешті по останній кризі цей хор в скількості 30 осіб, виключно чоловіків, який є членом СУХА, має вже шостого з черги диригента в особі п. Б. Будного.

При помочі управи хору, очолюваної д-ром М. Ярошом, п. Б. Будний, приєднуючи нових, молодих членів та добираючи відповідний репертуар, докладає всіх зусиль, щоб хор став знову на міцних основах. Диригентові і управі хору приходиться не легко реалізувати свої задуми. Перший виступ хору в його зміненому та доповненому складі під управою згаданого диригента відбувся в Нюарку 11 грудня 1960 р. на влаштованому спільно з місцевою станицею кол. Вояків І. УД вечорі з нагоди 15-річчя УНА. Хор вдало виконав точку програми „Піснею та словом по сторінках історії боротьби українського народу" при співучасті пань І. Кононів і В. Калин. Після того виступав хор в Нюарку на Святі 22-го січня і на ювілейному святі Т. Шевченка в Нюарку 12 березня.

На терені Нюарку і найближчої околиці живе чимало заавансованих співаків і співачок, яких огорнула дивна байдужність до хорового мистецтва. Немає їх в рядах хору, зате часто можна почути їхні гарні голоси при всяких нагодах.

О. У.

Дітройт — „Трембіта"

Завдяки декільком надзвичайно вдалим виступам хору „Трембіта" настрій серед членів-хористів дуже бадьорий. Цими імпрезами були, в першу чергу, самостійні концерти в Дітройті і Шикаґо та виступи хору під час Мистецької Виставки восени м. р., у Віндзорі та на ювілейному Шевченківському концерті в Дітройті.

К. Ц.